

WHAT WILL WHITE DO?
Many Think He Should Now Fall Back.
BOERS TOO MANY FOR HIM.
It Is Not Believed He Could Hold Ladysmith.

EVERYTHING O. K. AT MAPEKING.
A Four-Hour Bombardment, During Which a Dog Is Killed—Burglars Charged With Killing Civilians.
British With Long Gun-Dum-Dums.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.)
LONDON, October 28.—The South African war has been in progress nearly three weeks, and so far the British arms have been consistently crowned with momentary successes, though at a cost which verifies President Kruger's prediction that the conflict would stager humanity. But though victory has fallen to Great Britain whenever and wherever the issues were of paramount importance, General White's position to-day is scarcely more reassuring than at the outbreak of the war. So far he has only shown his ability to outwit by strategy the Boers' strategy, and his conception meets with high praise from the British military critics. Now he appears to have reached the limit of this game of war, by which he was able to prevent the mauling of the Boer columns, and must either meet the enemy's combined forces or retreat.

SHOULD FALL BACK.
Many people think General White should rest content with the successes so far achieved and fall back on Colenso, pointing out that he appears to be fully able to move his forces quickly and without deterioration. It is scarcely possible that he will follow this course, preferring rather to hold Ladysmith, though against much superior numbers, until reinforced. It is the feeling that the General intends to follow the latter course that creates uneasiness for the victors over Boer units are not believed to indicate that the same result can be achieved over the Boers when massed.

WESTERN MOVEMENTS INSIGNIFICANT.
Compared with this impending movement about Ladysmith, the fate of Kimberley and Mafeking, and the progress of the other independent operations are almost insignificant. The rapidity of the Boer advance and the tenacity of the defenders of the beleaguered towns, which General White has proved clearly that the Boers' plans were matured long before hostilities displaced negotiations, and though they may be unable to stand before the brilliant charge of the British troops, or serve their ally with the aid of their own, they are a formidable force and operate harmoniously, under a carefully prepared plan of campaign.

WHAT WILL BE BULLER'S DUTY?
No one seems to have the faintest idea of what conditions will confront the British army corps upon its arrival in South Africa. Will it be an avenging force, whose duty will be to wipe out the defeat of General White and the capture of Mafeking, or will it simply be a walkover into Pretoria, dispersing Boer bands disintegrated by the Boer army, and a long campaign and discouraged by constant reverses?

LULL IN EMBARKATION.
There is a lull in the departure of the troops forming the army corps, owing to the administrative officials say, to the troops not being ready.

ALL WELL AT MAPEKING.
CAPE TOWN, October 28.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated October 28, says: "All is well. There was a four-hour bombardment, during which a dog was killed."

FIGHT AT KIMBERLEY.
LONDON, October 28.—The War Office posted at midnight an official report of the fight at Kimberley, on Tuesday last, giving the British casualties as three killed and six wounded. The British force, of the Royal Engineers, J. G. Lowndes, and C. H. Bingham, and sixteen privates wounded.

BRUSH NEAR LADYSMITH.
LONDON, October 28.—The lull in the news from Ladysmith, Natal, which has been broken by a Cape Town dispatch, under this morning's date, says: "Scouts from Moddersburg having reported the Boers in force on the Helpmankar road, General White ordered out a strong force of artillery, mounted infantry, and cavalry. A small patrol of mounted infantry was shelled by the Boers, nine miles from Ladysmith, and the Boer position was finally located three miles beyond Moddersburg. The British force is now four miles from the Boers."

BATTLE MAY HAVE BEEN FOUGHT.
The dispatch does not give the date of the above occurrence, but it must have been since Thursday, when the last news arrived from Ladysmith, so that the Boers advanced from Dundee southward, and from Beersburg station eastward evidently proceeded steadily in the interim, and the engagement foretold by the above dispatch may already have been fought.

OCCUPATION OF DUNDIE.
The other news from the front does not enlighten the situation in Natal. Fragmentary details are arriving of the occupation of Dundee. It is alleged that twenty men of the town were guarding a post, a couple of miles from the town, when a Boer shell deluged them, and the men fled to a neighboring hill, where 30 Boers surrounded them and shot the majority of them. The Boers then entered Dundee, dragged several civilians out of their houses, and pistolled them in the streets.

BRITISH USING DUM-DUMS?
As a pendant to the above comes a story to Cape Town to the effect that cases of dum-dum bullets were found by the Boers at Dundee, which the British denied in their flight. Some of the Boers wanted to use the dum-dums.

IN THE NEXT BATTLE, BUT PRESIDENT KRUGER VETOED THIS, SAYING: "NO; IT MUST NOT BE SO. WHATEVER THE BRITISH MAY DO, THEY ARE AT LEAST HUMANE." THE BULLETS WERE THEN DESTROYED.
FIGHT IN RHODESIA.
Further details from Bulawayo, Rhodesia, show that the armored train from there, on October 15th, sent toward Mafeking, under the command of Lieutenant Llewellyn, got within several miles of Lobatse, when the British found the railway badly damaged. Boers were visible on hills in the vicinity. Lobatse had been looted. The train encountered the Boers, and the British opened fire with their Maxim guns and drove them back to the hills whence they had advanced. Besides eight men killed the Boers lost eleven horses.

PROBABLE THE LADYSMITH BUSH.
CAPE TOWN, October 28.—Evening.—The Gordon Highlanders, the Devonshire Regiment, the Manchester Regiment, the Liverpool, the Dublin Fusiliers, the Liverpool Mounted Infantry, the Lancashire Dragoons, the Seventeenth Hussars, and the Buffs, all of whom were sent to the aid of Ladysmith, are now in the vicinity of the town. The British opened fire with their Maxim guns and drove them back to the hills whence they had advanced. Besides eight men killed the Boers lost eleven horses.

NOTE.—THE FOREGOING IS PROBABLY AN ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT REPORTED TO-DAY BETWEEN THE BOERS AND A RECONNOITERING PARTY FROM LADYSMITH.
THORNE KNOCKED OUT BY FITZ.
Only One Minute of Fighting—Englishman Utters Outlasted.

"THORNE, October 28.—J. H. Thorne, of England, was knocked out by Bob Fitzsimmons in one minute of fighting at Tottenham, England, on Tuesday last. Thorne, who was evidently very much afraid of Fitzsimmons, did not land a single blow, and only made a slight attempt to lead with his left, the blow falling short by several inches. The blow delivered by Fitzsimmons was a short left jab, which Thorne was unable to evade.

After Thorne was counted out Fitzsimmons picked him up bodily and carried him to his corner, placing him on a chair. Thorne was surrounded by a group of friends, who labored vainly to assist him. He was knocked repeatedly with cold water. Fitzsimmons standing by, anxiously doing what he could for the vanquished man. Thorne was held in his chair by Sam Fitzpatrick and Joe Sullivan, and although able to utter a few words, he was unable to rise. He was in the ring for twelve minutes, and was then carried from the ring by his seconds, unable to walk, but having retained a small measure of intelligence.

As he was carried through the ropes he was heard to cry toward Sam Fitzpatrick, and said it was a chance blow. The right side of his jaw, where Fitzsimmons struck him, was badly swollen.

FITZ AS SPRY AS EVER.
Fitzsimmons fought with all his old-time fire, and was very spry. He appeared many pounds over-weight for his proper condition, but was quick as lightning with his hands, and no victory ever came to him through more vigorous effort. His fight with Thorne was extremely rapid, and his blows shot in so fast that Thorne had no chance to evade more than one. Thorne was beaten at the start. His face, as the man met in the center of the ring, was white and drawn, and at every blow he was ducked in a scared way, as though afraid the end had already come. Once he ducked when Fitzsimmons was five feet away from him, with no intention of striking at him. He was very quick in his movements, and through his own lack of confidence lost every chance he might have had of winning out or staying the limit.

The bout was to have been for six rounds, and it was known that the referee, who was known for his showing that Craig and McCoy, would be able to last the limit, or at least three rounds.

JEFFRIES AND SHARKEY.
Betting on the Fight Light—Both Men in Good Condition.
NEW YORK, October 28.—Although but six days intervene between now and the date of the world's championship prize fight, betting on the result is singularly light. Interest in the battle between Jim Jeffries and Thomas Sharkey is keen enough, but the supporters of both men seem loath to wager their money on the result.

Jeffries' admirers seem to outnumber Sharkey's. Just now Sharkey's backers want 10 to 5 for the fight, and some of them are in as good condition as it is possible to get them for this fight. If anything has been neglected it is too late to supply a remedy. Jeffries is satisfied with his condition, and he is confident to believe that the battle will be a short one.

In the opinion of many good judges, it will be well for him if it is short, and the shorter the better. The champion has his work cut out for him, and he has his hands and legs, and although a bigger and heavier man than Sharkey, he will not stand so much rough work.

SPEAKING AT RADFORD.
Mr. Lyle and Possibly Attorney-General Montague Next Saturday.
EAST RADFORD, Va., October 28.—(Special).—The city Democratic committee met to-night and discussed the political situation and other matters relative to the election. City-Chairman J. H. Barrett read a letter from Mr. Lyle, candidate for the Senate, stating that he would address the voters of Radford here next Saturday night, and that he would have with him Attorney-General Montague, if it was possible for the latter to come. If other speakers were present, they would be made to entertain the large crowd which will gather to hear Mr. Montague, as he has many admirers here, and his good speech-making and the impression made upon the people here during his campaign for Attorney-General have by no means been forgotten.

This afternoon J. W. Tinsley, a prominent merchant, received a slight injury on the top of his head by a falling brick from a building which is being erected adjoining his store.

Barney Dreyfus Buys Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 28.—It is announced, and apparently confirmed late to-night, that President Barney Dreyfus, of the Louisville Base-Ball Club, has purchased the Pittsburgh club, and will utilize the present city next week. This movement is looked upon by Pittsburghers as the first step toward an eight-club league.

Self-Alleged Desperado Killed.
NORTH SALEM, Ind., October 28.—Shade Mackey, who claims to have been a member of the "Black Legion," was killed to-night by William Ragan, a drug clerk, with whom he became involved in a street fight. Mackey was shot through the body and will probably die.

General Lyle in Washington.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28.—(Special).—General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here to-night at 8:30 o'clock on the New York Limited train. He stopped at the Shoreham, and retired at 9 o'clock.

ANGLO-FRENCH FIGHT.
Pugilistic Contest at Paris Between Charlemont and Driscoll.
THE PRIZE IS 25,000 FRANCS.
A Great Crowd Present and Seats Sell at \$40.

VICTORY AWARDED TO THE GAUL.
It Is Won, However, by a Kick on the Groin, Which Is Banned Under the Rules—Fight Most Unfair to the Englishman Throughout.

PARIS, October 28.—A fight for twenty-five thousand francs (\$5,000) between Charlemont, the French champion, and "Jerry" Driscoll, formerly champion of the British navy, this afternoon, resulted in a victory for the former. There was a great crowd present, and the fighting was very hot for six rounds. In the seventh round Driscoll was knocked out by a smashing kick on the groin, the Frenchman being allowed to use his feet, in accordance with the French custom. The seats sold as high as \$40 each.

The Englishmen and several Frenchmen protested against the decision in favor of Charlemont, but the majority greeted the announcement with wild shouts of triumph and cries of "Fashoda." The Englishmen who witnessed the fight declare that it was most grotesquely unfair from beginning to end. The referees were both Frenchmen, and one of them actually was Charlemont's father.

The match was supposed to be under Queensberry rules, and "kicking in the groin" was barred. Charlemont was the ring was 2 1/2 yards square. The contest consisted of 2-minute rounds, with intervals of 1 minute and 10 seconds.

FRENCHMAN FAT AND HEAVY.
Charlemont was heavy and fat. Driscoll was lighter and snappy. Charlemont wore walking shoes, and Driscoll wore boxing shoes. Charlemont was to match for Driscoll, who pounded his opponent's face to a jelly, and finally got him in the crotch; but he immediately released him, crying, "He has bitten my lip." Driscoll, however, kicked him in the groin, and Charlemont was knocked out. Driscoll, hearing some one shout "Time," stopped, and the uproar increased. One of the umpires threatened to withdraw whereupon Charlemont in the crowd led to a discussion, lasting a minute, and giving Charlemont, who was angry, time to recover for the second round, during which Charlemont was again punished, and the round was stopped before the time had half expired, Charlemont being out of breath.

Roady disputes lasted during the interval, until Charlemont was ordered to hear something about silver. Driscoll, who was in the crowd, declared that silver is as much an issue to-day as ever, and that the principles of 16 to 1 must eventually triumph over the present financial ideas of the government.

The question of trust domination in Nebraska was discussed fully at Bedford. Here this evening the farmers wanted to hear something about silver. Driscoll, who was in the crowd, declared that silver is as much an issue to-day as ever, and that the principles of 16 to 1 must eventually triumph over the present financial ideas of the government.

THE FIGHT HIT.
The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh rounds were full of exciting action, though Charlemont succeeded in getting in a few kicks. In the eighth round, Charlemont landed an upward kick to Driscoll's groin. Driscoll fell, and he sprang up, crying, "Time," and Charlemont, hearing some one shout "Time," stopped, and the uproar increased. One of the umpires threatened to withdraw whereupon Charlemont in the crowd led to a discussion, lasting a minute, and giving Charlemont, who was angry, time to recover for the second round, during which Charlemont was again punished, and the round was stopped before the time had half expired, Charlemont being out of breath.

Our Representation Reduced.
WASHINGTON, October 28.—The War Department has been obliged to reconsider its determination to send four army officers to observe military operations in Africa. The British authorities have made it known that it would be impossible to give adequate facilities to such a large number of observers. The British have made application to send officers with the British forces, and if four were accepted, it would mean a reduction of our representation. It is estimated that there are about 100 British officers in the field.

Gains Over '98 Greatest in Democratic Wards of Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, O., October 28.—The registration of voters for the November election in Cincinnati closed to-night. It is known that the present registration is the greatest since 1896. The best estimate of it is 73,000, or about 5,000 above that of 1898. The Registrar has complete figures of the registration in the 28 precincts, and the gains in the Democratic wards are the greatest.

The following are the figures: Total registration, 189, 73,000; total registration, 1898, 67,939; gain, 51,061.

IN CLEVELAND, 61,542.
CLEVELAND, O., October 28.—The registration of voters for the November election in Cleveland closed to-night. The total registration in 1898 was 55,320. The total registration in 1899 was 61,542. The gain was 6,222. The Registrar has complete figures of the registration in the 28 precincts, and the gains in the Democratic wards are the greatest.

COLUMBUS, 36,000.
COLUMBUS, O., October 28.—The registration of voters for the November election in Columbus closed to-night. The total registration in 1898 was 30,851. The total registration in 1899 was 36,000. The gain was 5,149.

TOLEDO, 26,000.
TOLEDO, O., October 28.—Complete returns of the registration in Toledo to-night show that the total registration is 26,000, or over 2,000 more than in 1898.

HAWAII, 34,000.
HAWAII, O., October 28.—Senator Hanna expressed himself, in an extended interview to-day, as satisfied with the political outlook. The slogan of the Republican presidential campaign in 1896, he said, would be "No change in currency, and protection."

Regarding Ohio, he said: "I am just home from a fair tour of the State. I have reports from points at which I did not touch. From Columbus, I was told that George K. Nash will be elected by a big majority. This is essentially a Republican year. The Democrats sought to make votes by dodging State issues and taking up national issues for which they were not prepared. These issues affect the welfare of every one, they appeal to their judgment and reason, and this being the case, the present administration will be sustained in its acts."

SHERMAN FOR NASH.
COLUMBUS, O., October 28.—The publication to-day of what purported to be an interview with former Secretary of State John Sherman, attacking Senator Hanna, Judge Nash, the Republican candidate for Governor, and the administration, led Chairman Dick to make public some recent correspondence with Mr. Sherman concerning the Ohio campaign.

In a letter to Chairman Dick on September 26, Mr. Sherman said: "It is true that my health and strength are returning, but I am still confined to my home, by the doctor's orders. I will be unable to participate in the campaign."

WANTED, A CABINET.
Emperor William, of Germany, Looking for One.
GREAT INCREASE OF NAVY.
This Present Programme of the Kaiser.

WAR COMMENTS ANTI-BRITISH.
General Belief That England Has Thus Far Gotten the Worst of the Fight—No German Interference—Samoa.

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HOHENLOHE'S PLAN.
Later to-day it was learned from an absolutely reliable source, that Prince Hohenlohe had agreed to the following program: He will be presented to the Reichstag between 1898 and 1899. Instead of one ship, three will be built annually until 1906. From these vessels a new third squadron will be formed, and also a new fourth, in place of vessels of the Siegfried class. The number of cruisers in foreign waters will be increased by six large vessels.

THE EMPEROR'S IDEA.
The Emperor has been of the opinion since 1897, when he visited the United States, that the political situation of the world has changed so enormously since the Spanish-American war, the seizure of Kiaochow, the looming up of Japan as a big maritime power, that it would be a suicidal policy for Germany to stick to that plan—would be tantamount to her abdication as a power. He has decided to change his mind, and to deliver a speech at the Reichstag to-day, in which he will declare that Germany needs to increase her navy, and that she is ready to do so.

THE INCREASE NECESSARY.
The correspondent of the Associated Press, who is in Berlin, and who is an employee of the Foreign Office, who fully enjoys the Emperor's confidence, and he took special pains to assure the correspondent that the project of increasing the navy is not a matter of power, but a matter of necessity. He added: "For a Colonial Power like Germany, it has become a matter of necessity to get a bigger navy. Recent events show how necessary."

PUBLIC OPINION.
It is interesting to note how public opinion has taken this idea of the Emperor's. His reception has been very varied. The whole agitation has been in place of power, that it would be a suicidal policy for Germany to stick to that plan—would be tantamount to her abdication as a power. He has decided to change his mind, and to deliver a speech at the Reichstag to-day, in which he will declare that Germany needs to increase her navy, and that she is ready to do so.

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Great Freight Engine.
(New York Herald.)
Following the example set by the New York Central, the Chicago and North Western, and the Great Northern, the Illinois Central has ordered a great freight engine, which is alleged to weigh 220,000 pounds, and to be the largest engine ever built.

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WANTED, A CABINET.
Emperor William, of Germany, Looking for One.
GREAT INCREASE OF NAVY.
This Present Programme of the Kaiser.

WAR COMMENTS ANTI-BRITISH.
General Belief That England Has Thus Far Gotten the Worst of the Fight—No German Interference—Samoa.

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BERLIN, October 28.—Emperor William is looking for another Cabinet, but has not yet found the material for it. In place of Dr. von Miquel, the Minister of Finance, his Majesty wanted Herr Siemens, of the Deutsche Reichsbank, and in place of Herr Thielens, the Minister of Public Works, he wanted Herr Jencks, the Krupp's general manager. But they both declined on Saturday, the reason being that their present jobs are more lucrative. So the Emperor is still seeking other suitable men. One of the reasons why he desires new men is that he desires the navy greatly increased and faster than at the present rate, and he deems the existing Cabinet too yielding to efficiently push their wishes before the Reichstag. The Emperor's Hamburg toast is generally interpreted to mean the necessity of a much larger navy, while an inspired article in the Norddeutscher Allgemeine, apparently not getting the Emperor's mind, is intended to smooth matters. Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy, has received his Majesty's sanction to project an enormous increase of the navy, giving it the addition of seven battleships, fifteen cruisers, and 250 small cruisers, and making it equal in size and efficiency to any other navy. Great Britain's fleet, it is estimated, would involve an expenditure of \$1,700,000,000, and make the navy 212,000,000 marks (\$33,333,333) annually.

HOHENLOHE'S PLAN.
Later to-day it was learned from an absolutely reliable source, that Prince Hohenlohe had agreed to the following program: He will be presented to the Reichstag between 1898 and 1899. Instead of one ship, three will be built annually until 1906. From these vessels a new third squadron will be formed, and also a new fourth, in place of vessels of the Siegfried class. The number of cruisers in foreign waters will be increased by six large vessels.

THE EMPEROR'S IDEA.
The Emperor has been of the opinion since 1897, when he visited the United States, that the political situation of the world has changed so enormously since the Spanish-American war, the seizure of Kiaochow, the looming up of Japan as a big maritime power, that it would be a suicidal policy for Germany to stick to that plan—would be tantamount to her abdication as a power. He has decided to change his mind, and to deliver a speech at the Reichstag to-day, in which he will declare that Germany needs to increase her navy, and that she is ready to do so.

THE INCREASE NECESSARY.
The correspondent of the Associated Press, who is in Berlin, and who is an employee of the Foreign Office, who fully enjoys the Emperor's confidence, and he took special pains to assure the correspondent that the project of increasing the navy is not a matter of power, but a matter of necessity. He added: "For a Colonial Power like Germany, it has become a matter of necessity to get a bigger navy. Recent events show how necessary."

PUBLIC OPINION.
It is interesting to note how public opinion has taken this idea of the Emperor's. His reception has been very varied.